at the Periodical Stand of Mr. J. T. BATES, Exchange, Philadelphia; also, the Weekly Era.

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to rece and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Eca, in Cincin-

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1854.

The Senate went into Executive sess an early hour to-day, on the Gadsden treaty,

it is presumed.

In the House, the bill to establish a sem monthly mail route between New Orleans and San Francisco, was laid on the table with emphasis; and the Homestead and Land Graduation bill was taken up in Committee of the

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO!

Suppose your Party of Freedom triumphant at the polls, a majority in Congress, and ascendant in the Federal Executive, what would you do? inquires the slaveholder. Do much that your Party of Slavery has not done, and undo

We would repeal the act of 1801'-2, by which the slave code of Maryland was continued in this District, and pass a law here for the protec-

We would repeal that part of the act of 1808. by which regulations were established for the transportation of slaves coastwise, and pass an act declaratory of the impossibility of the exist-ence of Slavery under the American flag on

We would forbid the seizure and sale of slave under United States process

We would repeal the act of 1850, and that of 1793, in relation to fugitives from service or

We would enact a law, declaring t shall be no Slavery or involuntary se any Territory of the Union, now existing, o that may hereafter be acquired, or anywhere within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal

In Federal Legislation, touching the subject of Slavery, our action then would be the exact reverse of yours. You, by acts of Congres clearly unconstitutional, have established and supported Slavery within Federal Jurisdiction and, by preventing the exercise of constitution al authority by Congress, allowed the evil to gain foothold in Federal Territory. We would repeal those acts, and also exert that author ity so as to exclude Slavery from every foot of soil under the exclusive control of the Federal

In regard to the organization of Congress the construction of the Administration, and the distribution of Patronage, we would act for Liberty, as you have done for Slavery by assigning to the consistent friends Freedom and Free Labor, the majorities all important committees in both Houses Congress; by securing them the control of the net and the various Executive Departments; by excluding Pro-Slavery men, as you bave excluded Anti-Slavery men, from officer of trust and influence; and by giving to applicants for office in slaveholding States, favorably sposed to Emancipation, the preference over Slavery, just as you have preferred for in the free States, the opponents, to the friends,

The results of thus changing the position and lier of the Federal Government would be of

alable importance. The free States would be absolved of all po litical responsibility for Slavery, and relieved from that corrupt spirit of Compromise and that servility among their politicians which now debase their politics, and to a fearful extent have lowered the tone of their religious sentiment The Federal Government would no longer be an instrument of the Slave Interest, its power proetituted, its treasury plundered, its patronage abused, for the extension of the area and influence of Slavery, but made to minister to the protection and extension of Free Institu tions. Political Parties would no longer be or ganized on the basis of Compromise with Slavery, nor would the disguise or renunciation of Slavery sentiments be necessary, as now, to political preferment. Servility in the free tes. Pro-Slavery fanaticism in the slave ves, would Le as opprobrious as Free-Soilism in the former and Emancipationism in the latter are now. The Slave Interest, disposessed of the control of the Federal Government. stripped of its political consequence and pat ronage, with no power to punish or reward would cease to be feared at the North and South and it would not be long before the citizens of the elave States, two-thirds of whom have no interest in the support of Slavery, would begin to manifest their opposition to it.

An Emancipation Party in the South would be one of the results of breaking down the ascendency of the Slave Power in the Federal Govcroment. Its tyranny over Southern sentiment would be gradually weakened, and the impos-sibility of any further expansion of Slave territory would favor the gradual development of an opposition to the perpetuation of the Siave system, which would finally assume the form of legislation for its action. slation for its extinction

Let us not, then, conceal from ourselves the tor antagonism between the party of Slavery and the party of Freedom, the precisely oppo-nie policies they propose, the precisely oppo-site results to be expected, according as one or the other may obtain the final central of ral Government. If the party of Slavery shall continue in the ascendant as it is , and go on from victory to victory, but ative will be open to the free States Nationalization of Slavery in all Territories of the Union, with abs lute subservience of all those tes to its interests, or Secession. On the other hand, if the party of Freedom obtain maintain ascendency in the Federal Govat all Territory of the Union, and det, until its final overthrow by an y party in these States, the natuand the limitation of Slave territory

What say the American People to this? Are they prepared for this systematic, direct struggle with the Slave Interest, or not? The ucleus of this Party of Freedom exists, under the name of the Independent Democratic organization. We, who sustain this Party, have sarveyed the whole ground, weighed the consequences, and are prepared to meet them. No other way can we discern, by and the Federal Government and the free States absolved from responsibility for Slavery extension and perpetuation. The Democratic and Whig Parties hold out no hope. Their fixed policy is compromise and concession The "compromises of the Constitution," a they are called, instead of being assented to by them, with a clear view of their tendencies t undermine the popular attachment to human rights, and paralyze the public conscience on the evil of Slavery, and with a determination to counteract these tendencies by a rigorous construction of them, and by the liberal exercise of all constitutional powers in favor of Liberty, are habitually giorified by them, and appealed to as precedents for still more injurious compromises. Their policy on the sub ject of Slavery is a perpetual reproduction and

aggravation of these compromi-es. The general spirit and provisions of the Con stitution, which are all in favor of Freedom are subordinated by them to the exceptions provisions in relation to Slavery, and these not those, govern and shape their whole action Their Northern sections struggled hard agains what are called the Compromises of 1850, but when, by Northern treachery, they were overpowered, they submitted, ceased to com; lain and at last through National Conventions, and National Candidates for the Presidency, ratified them as finalities. Now, they are resisting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Northern Whigs, unitedly, because out of power-the Northern Democrats, partially, be cause they are in power, and the measure sustained by their Administration. But let the Bill pass, and you will see these old parties, at first protesting, then submitting, at last ratifying the measure as a final settle-

Thus always will it be. Each new aggre sion of Slavery will be met by resistance, determined on the part of the old party out of power, debilitated on the part of the old party power, but if compliance be secured, both will submit, acquiesce, ratify. The Northern Whigs now are fierce against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—but examine their pro-ecedings; they look neither to the past nor to the future, but simply to the present issue.

If the Slave Power be baffled, what then

Not a word as to the ground it has gained, and Freedom lost-not a word as to future aggressions. The Past is ratified, the Future, un guarded. No attempt to dispossess Slavery of the vantage ground it holds, is dreamed of Indempity for the past, security for the future, is not an article in the creed of either Whigs or Democrats, as they call themselves. Unorganized, unsystematic, unint)lligent resistance, o single issues, raised by Slavery, is their policy not adopted, but forced upon them. Our policy the policy of the Independent Democratic or ganization, is, deliberate, systematic, thorough ly organized opposition to all usurpations of lavery, accomplished, in progress, or in conception. Their policy is negative and partial ours, positive and complete. Essentially, there is no difference between the Whig and Demoeratic Parties-Compromise lies at the foundaeffective opposition to the Slave Power. Compromise we repudiate and spurn, and within the limits of the Federal Jurisdiction ask no favors from Slavery, and will give it none.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, and Repository of Useful Knowledge. 1854. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pena. avenue

We have had this Almanac on our table for me months and have been using it to good purpose. It is full of statistics, valuable to the politician and man of business.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Massachusetts. Jan

We are indebted to the politeness of Charles Flint, Secretary of the Board, for a copy of this interesting, well-digested report on agriculture in Massachusetts. The communication on New England Climate, by J. C. Grey, we have read with more than ordinary interest.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES. B Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia: Blanchard

No one who takes the trouble to examine the ontents of this able Quarterly, can fail to obtain a pretty good idea of the progress of med-

MINNIE HERMANN; or, The Night and its Morning By Thurlow W. Brown. Auburn and Buffalo : M. or, Orton, & Mulligan.

This volume is one of the products of the lemperance agitation. It is a "Tale for the Times," its narrative being drawn from real life, and its object, to arouse hatred against the great wrong of Intemperance. We hope it may have a large circulation.

HOME SCENES AND HOME SOUNDS. By H. Mario

Spirited and fascinating sketches, these rose and poetry. Some of them appeared the literary journals, but they will not be the less welcome in this neat, well-printed volume The graceful attempt of the author, in her preface, to disarm criticism, was unnecessary.

LEWIE; or, The Bended Twig. By Cousin Cicely

A sad story, but too much truth in it. It written to show how a false system of indul gence may so foster passion and temper, where they exist, as to lead to the most fatal conse-

IF A young man in Paris lately retired to his chamber, drunk; but, falling at the door, his cravat caught on the knob, and he died of

Two men at Weymouth, (Mass.,) got drunk the other day, while quarrying, and were accordingly killed by the accidental ex-

Hon. Truman Smith has formally resigned his place in the United States Senate. and has apprised the citizens of Connecticut of the fact, in a brief, but very feeling and appropriate address. His resignation is to effect on the 24th of May.

A letter from Colonel Fremont to Col. Senton is published. It is dated at Little Salt Lake settlement, February 9th. He had found the Central Route entirely practicable in season of great severity. The only death in his party was that of Mr. Fuller, of Missouri, though many were frost-bitten by exposure He expects to be in Washington soon.

The 3,000 clergy not only declare their alle gations to be the will of the Almighty, but, as in inevitable consequence, that all other clergy who differ from them violate his will. How is this? By what special prerogative are they his exclusive oracles?—Washington Sentinet.

The Sentinel is deeply exercised on this paricular branch of the subject, and we begin to hope for the final salvation of its editors. They are amuzed at finding that, if truth is truth, its opposite must be error! As soon as they obtain a clear perception of this, and get it well im pressed upon their minds, who knows but they may fondly and devotedly embrace the truth? We make but little pretension to theological acumen; and yet we never doubted that slavery is in conflict with the procepts of Christ, and that, "as an inevitable cons quence," they who support or acquiesce in it violate his will." This is an easy, natural, and just conclusion, without any "special pre

THE REV. DR. CAHILL.-There is a repor that this distinguished clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church is about soon to visit the United States. The following is a quotation from a lecture delivered by him recently in Liverpool, on the "Social condition of Ireland.

"The year 1760 is a most important period. George the Third came to the throne in perfeet peace, and, having nothing to do, they were determined to tax the American people, from the sole of their foot to the pomatum of their wigs. The American people remonstrated, and sent Washington to London to state their griev ance. He waited on the Prime Minister sev eral times in the outer court to gain a hearing. He was treated so lightly that, at last, he said to the Minister: 'I call here frequently, and yet I get no conclusive answer; what shall I do?' The Minister laughed at him; and when Washington got into the street, with his hat off he vowed vengeance before God against England. [Rapturous cheering.] He returned home—fired the zeal of his countrymen—in battle after battle he was victorious over the English, and in 1782 he lifted the flag of American Independence. I intend going to America shortly, and I will take a small bottle of Irish poteen, and when within the nearest distance of Bunker's Hill, I will drink on deck to the American flag."

## THE GADSDEN TREATY.

The two correspondents of the Baltimo Sun do not appear to be equally interested in this measure; yet they both watch it narrowly. "lon" says this morning:

"The Gadeden Mexican treaty is probably safe. The Senate, yesterday, agreed by the requisite majority, to a new boundary line, which reduces the extent of the territory proposed to be ceded to the United States, but ives us a safe, certain, and convenient borry, and includes the route designated for ator who settled the Texan boundary line, in 1850, and who was, in fact, thereby thor of the Compromise of that year—namely,

"The Senate will, probably, next take up the question of the amount of indemnity proper to be paid to Mexico. The Senate will certainly settle this question. But the Senate will prob-ably consider the cession of territory as the least important of the equivalents offered, in the treaty, for the great national objects in view, and suffer the amount of indemnity to remain the same, or nearly the same. There are no other questions as to which there will be any serious difficulty, and, therefore, the probability is that the treaty will be ratified."

And "X" adds: "The Senate did not go into Executive sion, showing very little concern for the Gads-den treaty. The Senate, however, did a very good day's work yesterday, by amending the boundary and diminishing it, so as to make room for a corresponding diminution in the consideration to be paid to Santa Anna. I doubt much whether these amendments will prove acceptable to Mexico. There are those who still believe that the treaty will be so modified as to prove acceptable to both high contracting parties; but to me the matter looks more than doubtful. What would Santa Anna do with seven millions of dollars, which it is proposed to pay him for the Mesilla valley and the abrogation of the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo? It would not begin to establish him permanently in Mexico.

T. F. MEAGHER, Esq.-A gentleman at New Orleans having undertaken to catechise Mr. Meagher, respecting his opinions on human slavery, that gentleman addressed to him the following note in reply:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS,

Wednesday, March 24, 1854. Wednesday, March 24, 1854.

Mr. Meagher presents his compliments to Mr. Haughton, and begs to state, he does not recognise in Mr. Haughton, or any other person, or the public generally, any right or title whatsoever to require from him an expression of opinion respecting the question of African slavery in America.

Mr. Meagher holds himself, upon all such questions, wholly irresponsible for his opinions, his silence, or his action, to Mr. Haughton, or to any other gentleman or to the public at

to any other gentleman, or to the public at large, or any portion thereof.

Mr. Meagher begs leave to add, that he has

taken the preparatory oath of allegiance to the Constitution, laws, and sovereignty of the Republic of the United States; that he is not yet a citizen; that three years have yet to elapse before he is one; that he postpones till then his declaration of opinion regarding Afri-can slavery in America, and every other ques-tion affecting the joint compact and Constitu-tion of the several States.

The Globe states that the House Committe for the District of Columbia have agreed to report favorably on the bill to charter a company to construct a railroad from the Navy Yard into Georgetown.

THE ST. LOUIS ELECTION .- We have already stated that at the municipal election in St. Louis, on the 3d instant, the entire Benton tickst for Mayor and other city officers was elected, by a majority of from 828 to 1,658-votes. We perceive that but few of the Administration papers have thus far learned this fact.

THE COMMUNITY IN DANGER! - We learn that Mrs. Douglas, who was imprisoned at Norfolk, Virginia, for teaching colored children to read, has been discharged, after serving out her term; but we have not learned whither she ned her steps. It is important that we should know this fact. The progress of so dangerous and so wicked a person should be pre-announced, that the unsuspecting should e put upon their guard. Teach ch read! Children, who may grow up to be men and women! Children, who have immortal souls! Children, whose crime and misfortune is said to be that they cannot learn! We do not know Mrs. Douglas, but is it not reasonable to suppose that the enlightened State of Virinia is, in this Nineteenth Century, incapable f doing injustice to any human being, and most especially to a helpless and unprotected woman? Mrs. Douglas must be a great sin-

Death dealing instruments are in mand. The Hartford Times says that Colonel Colt has received an order from the British Government to furnish their Baltic fleet with 5,000 of his navy pistols, as soon as possible and he is notified that the entire fleet is to be furnished with them. The armory at Hartford will be required to do a good portion of this work; and probably the European orders for Colt's pistole will be immense.

Who that discovers a means of preserving life is ever so liberally rewarded?

Taledru Rollin, Joseph Mazzini, and lossuth, have united in a letter of regret, addressed to George N. Saunders, on the occ of his rejection by the United States Senate, as our Consul at London. President Pierce knew s much about Saunders before his nomination

CINCINNATI, April 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: It is rumored here that Charles It is rumored here that Charles Reemelin and Timothy Day have purchased the Volksblatt, the German Democratic paper of this city. They design to make it the organ of the Anti-Nebraska and progressive Democracy. The prospect now is, that in the coming fall election in this State, we shall have a strong organization of the friends of Freedom. On the Western Reserve the Whigs and Free-soilthe Western Reserve the Whigs and Free-soilars are cordially uniting. Several of their papers have already been united. The Daily
Forest City, (Whig.) and Daily True Democrat,
(Free Democratic.) have been united and is
now called the Morning Leader. The Whig
and Free-soil papers in Trumbull county and
in Portage county have also been united, and
the Whig paper in Medina county has been
converted into a Free Democratic paper. In converted into a Free Democratic paper. In the northwest, several Democratic papers, such as the Paulding Democrat, Defiance Democrat, and Kalida Venture are bolting the old erganization, and urging the organization of a Freedom party. In all parts of the State, men are throwing off their old party trammels, and making Freedom the great question. The prospect now is, that next fall we shell have but two parties in the field, the Slavery party and the Freedom party; and when the contest is thus narrowed down, we cannot doubt but that Freedom will obtain a great triumph over Sla-

contains a bold and able editorial against the contains a bold and able editorial against the Nebraska bill. The editor, Dr. Elliott, joins iesue with Mr. Dugles on the duty of the clergy in this orisis. Dr. Elliott reads the petition of Cincinnati clergymen against the Nebraska bill. His paper has a circulation of twenty-five thousand in the West, and will do much to awaken public sentiment upon the

items of interest in this region, as may occur, bearing on the cause of Human Freedom. E.

THE LADIES AND THE HIGHER LAW!

We find a singular narrative copied from he Winchester (Indiana) Emblem, of a recent

"It appears that one Thornton Alexander

that place, died a victim of the whiskey seller, leaving behind a wife and five children, in ableaving behind a wite and five children, in ab-ject poverty. He is represented to have been a man of more than ordinary tslent, and of a warm and generous heart. His death occa-sioned great excit ment against the liquor sel-lers, and the ladies of the town took the subject in hand, and instituted a prohibitory law, which they proceeded forthwith to put into execution. At about four o'clock in the afterecution. At about four o'clock in the afternoon, some forty or fifty of the most respectable ladies in the town marched to David Aker's
grocery, handed him a pledge, and requested
him to sign it; the pledge was, "Not to sellany more liquor in Winchester." He remonstrated, but finding that nothing else would satisfy them, he subscribed to it, opened his doors, and about four barrels of old whiskey, and six or eight kegs of brandy, gin, and wine, were rolled out and emptied into the street The liquor was valued at one hundred and ten dollars; the amount was made up. They then marched to Wm. Page's, presented the pledge, he refused to sign it—they asked admittance, he refused to admit them; they chopped his door down, knocked in his window, rolled the barrels into the street, and poured his whiskey out. They then marched to James Enlees—he signed the pledge; thence they went to Ed-ward Retter's, who subscribed to the pledge; signed the pledge; thence they went? Edward Retter's, who subscribed to the pledge; thence to Way & Kizer, administered the pledge; thence to Henry P. Kizer's drug store, and he pledged; thence to Binger's—here they met with opposition; he positively refused to subscribe to the pledge. The ladies hesitated but a moment; his daughter, who possesses a warm and generous heart, and had been actively engaged in the evening's work, pushed into her father's grocery, and brought out a keg, whose head was stove in and its contents wasted upon the ground. Thence they marched to Mr. Wilson's grocery, and after administering the pledge unto him, they proceeded to Dr. Craig's drug store, administered the pledge, and then adjourned to meet today, at half past two o'clock, P. M, when they will come together to destroy the Brewery, the only place in town in which they have not introduced and established the Maine Law.

"Mrs. Alexander has taken steps to sue the men that sold her decessed husband liquor.

"We are told, since writing the above, that Mr. Binager has subscribed to the pledge. Mr. Page is left alone."

We are curious to learn the fate of the

We are curious to learn the fate

Nicaragua.—This State has formally announced her severance from the Central American Confederacy, and constituted herself a Republic, thus abandoning all hope of reforming the old league. A new Constitution has been adopted, which increases the Presidential term to four years, and gives him almost unlimited powers. The army has greatly increased, and the pay more than doubled. The Commissioner sent to arrange the boundary dispute with Hondurae failed to do so, as Hondurae still insight upon her ultra territorial NICARAGUA .- This State has formally

THE NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON.

From the New York Evening Post.
PARA, March 3, 1854. My DEAR SIR: I have received, per steam darajo, the Rio Negro newspapers which accompanied your favor of the 17th ult. I have perced the diplomatical correspondence con-tained in them, and, on mature reflection, must confess that I am not much edified by it, or by the manner in which the question of the Amazon has been considered and treated up to the present day.

From all that has been done and said as vet in this affair, particularly as regards the conduct of the Government at Washington, and that of its agent here, in relation to the steamer Penobscot, it appears to me neither the Americans nor the Peruvians are acquainted with their rights in the premises. Really, the pretensions of Brazil to be

nistress of the Amazon, to arrogate to herself the right to hold its mouth, and to permit or deny its navigation, is the most arrant piece of fully imaginable. To admit, seriously, such a pretension, even to argue or discuss it, or to waste one moment upon it, evinces equally a want of common sense and sound reason ignorance alike of all notions of justice and

truth. To discuss an absurdity is to share it, and is in itself an absurdity.

Such, however, is the line which the Americans, like the Peruvians, have followed. Neither of them have, as yet, been intelligent enough to nuderstand that—1. If Brazil permits the passage of the waters which descend from the Cordilleras to the Ocean, it is 1950 facto obliged, by all divine and human to grant par age, with these waters, to all that the people who posses the sources may embark upon them. 2. If Brazil forbids the Spanish republics floating their vessels down to the ocean, or receiving, by way of the Amazon, the vessels of other nations seeking intercourse with them, it would be intercepting their communication it would constitute a real state blockade, it would be committing a real act of he stility against these republics; and it would be, at the same time, an act of violence and barbarity against the third parties who desire to visit thoe republics. Brazil would undoubt-edly be soon chasticed, as it deserves, for such an act of barbarity, for the laws of reason, an act of barbarity, for the laws of reason, right, and justice, cannot be violated with impunity. But Brazil, unfortunately, does not perceive into what inextricable difficulties its absurd vanity is going to involve it.

Notwithstanding, I cannot understand how it is that neither the Americans nor the Peru-

vians (since two years that this question has been agitated) have, exyet, perceived how entirely void, how ridiculors, the Brazilian pre-tensions are, how diametrically oppe ed to public, private, and natural law, how opposed

To ask of Brazil to open the Amazon, dees not this constitute, at least does it not tacitly imply, that it has a right to keep it closed? And if there is a party to whom the having a vote in this question ought to be denied, it precisely Brazil. She is the last who ought be consulted in such an affair. Placed at t mouth of the Amazon, she must suffer consequences of her geographical position, or give up that position. In her position as the lower borderer, she is bound to suffer the servi-tude of the higher borderers, or to retire.

By consenting to limit their navigation to the "Barra de Rio Negro," when they had an unquestionable right to descend to the ocean—by signing the ridiculous treaty of the 23d of October, 1851, the Peruvians have shown a want of common tanse, and unnecessari made themseves tributaries to Brazil.

As regards the Americans, they have be As regards the Americans, they have been neither more elever nor leviguorant. In the affair of the "Penobscot," for instance, they have been more timorous than is credible of any people that live upon bread! The question of the passage of the Amazon for that vessel was, I think, very clear. Does Peru invite the Americans to it is ports? Yes, it does, since it opens its free port to all nations. Then I if an American, may go up the Amazon to Peru. Who will dare to oppose me? Brazil? By what authority? It would be very queer to see the inhabitants of the first floor of a house prohibit the inhabitants of the second and third floors from receiving the visits of their friends; and, after all, this great ques-tion of the free navigation of the Amazon may be reduced to the foregoing vulgar comparison, and ought to be decided as summarily on an agent of police would, no doubt, decide the

obliged to believe that these Yankees, whom you so much extilled for their practical judgment, their spirit of progre, their persevering energy, are only a rat of "big talkers," like our

energy, are only a rat or "big talkers," Pice our "doctrinaires" at home.

President Belzou, of Bolivia, hes not been so very simple. Enclosed I send you a copy of his with 3 reply to the properals of Brazil. Citizen Belzou better understands his business of governing, is more clear-sighted than the whole of the Americans and Peruviane taken together. He her, in that instance, shown him statesman indeed.

Below we give President Belzou's reply, intraduced with an extract from the lett private correspondent of the autnor of the let-

PRESIDENT RELZOU'S REPLY.

Extract of a private letter.

Chuquisaca. \* \* \* The following is what
the President Belzou is reported to have replied
to the offers of Brazil, when invited to enter into a treaty in order to monopolize the navi-gation of the Amazon, for the exclusive advan-

"That Bolivia needed no treaty whatever Ocean, because such is a right resulting from the undeniable fact of its higher geographical position—that is to say, resulting from the very nature of things; as also, that on account of its diametrically contrary geographical situa-tion, Brazil is to be held and obliged to suffer non, Brazil is to be held and obliged to suffer, project, and favor the communication of Bolivia with Europe, and that of Europe with Bolivia, by way of the Atlantic Ocean.

That if Brazil contests that right to Bolivia, or to any others, in equal circumstances; if it imagines to have a right to regulate its execution or to make the secondary to the secondary of the secondary to the secondary of the secondary o

tion, or to measure its extension, such will be in violation of the general law of nations, and in violation of the general law of nations, and of the law of nature; that, in consideration of their reciprocal geographical position, Bolivia might rightfully prohibit to Brazil the entrance and navigation of her rivers, without Brazil having therefore the least right to shackle the Bolivian navigation, direct and indirect, up and down the river Amazon.

"That the Amazon being a high road of communication, opened by Providence to facilitate the communications of the people who cultivate its borders, with the nations who live beyond the ocean, it cannot be allowed to any

cultivate its borders, with the nations who live beyond the ocean, it cannot be allowed to any of these borderers to shackle, trouble, or impede, the transit of the others. That, finally, the pretension of Brazil to represent itself as proprietor of any part of the Amagun, must be considered as the most eccentric folly, till it can prove that it posserves the sources, and that all its tributaries only flow upon the Brazilian territory, and have their sources there."

It is in accordance with these principles the Government of Rolivia, more clear-sig than that of Peru, has rejected the tempoffers of the Brazilian Plenipotentiary.

THE SECRET CORRESPONDENCE AND FRANCE. [From the London Times, March 25.]

The Moniteur has lost no time in confirming, by the authority of the French Government, he statement which had been published a few lays before by this journal, to the effect that, the failure of the secret and confidential pro-sals addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the British Ministry, that sovereign turned his over-tures to France, and received from Louis Nopo-British Ministry, that sovereign turned his overtures to France, and received from Louis Nopoleon a similar refusal. We may add to these
facts, which are indistinctly stated by the organ of the French Government, that these
propositions were not made by the Emperor
Nicholas in person to the French minister at
his Court, as they had been made to Sir Hamilton Seymour, but that they were communicated in conversation by M. de Kisseleff, the Russian minister in Paris, to the Emperor of the
French, who received them with that caution
which is a part of his character, and rejected
them with a fidelity to the great interests of
Europe and to the alliance of this country,
which does him high honor. This circumstance was all that could have been desired to complete the case against the Emperor
Nicholas, and to give the finishing stroke to the
demonstration of his bad faith. \* \*

Had it not been for the deliberate and honest policy of this country, and for the no less
straight-forward and disinterested conduct of
France, the affairs not only of the East, but of

France, the affairs not only of the East, but of all Europe, would unquestionably have been settled without asking the German Powers for their assent or their opinions; for we have it from the lips of the Emperor Nicholas himself, that he considered the interests of Austria to be identical with his own, and those of Prussia to deserve no notice at all. Had either of the to deserve no notice at all. Had either of the Western Powers consented to sacrifice the interests of Germany on this question, can it be doubted what would have been the result? Germany must either have engaged in a desperate struggle on both her frontiers, or she must have succumbed to a policy which placed her at the feet of Russia. But what return is Germany prepared to make to the Western Powers? What acknowledgment does Prussia give for this respect of her existing rights? She sends at this moment a confidential envious General Lindheim, to St. Petersburgh, to t der, no doubt, fresh assurances of neutrality that it will return no answer at all to the sum-mons of the Western Cabinets, and thus gives

the signal of war.

Austria, we are happy to learn, continues firm in the course she has hitherto pursued in conjunction with her allies, and it is not their fault if Germany is not already united by closer ties to the policy of the Western Powers. There s no reason to attach credit to the report that a separate offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Prussia and Austria, for the purpose of maintaining an armed neu-trality; for, in all the more recent part of these transactions, the wavering conduct of Prussia has offered no inducement to found any alliance on her promises. The real principle which must ultimately make its strength felt through all obstacles, is the public opinion and national spirit of the German nation. It is that which must ere long dispel these uncertainties, and vindicate the independence of the country; and, although we observe that even our own obser-vations on these subjects are garbled before man press, we have no doubt that enough es-capes, and is diffused abroad, to make the peo-ple of Germany feel that England and France

ook to them as allies in our common cause. effect produced throughout Europe by the publication of the "secret and confidential" correspondence of Russia with this country, we are not less gratified by the additional proof it has afforded us of the sincerity of the French alliance. The Emperor of Russia no doubt expected, when he challenged the British Min-isters to produce these documents, either that they had been kept secret from the French Cabinet, or that they would in some manner contribute to impair the mutual confidence of the two States. Not only has this malignant anticipation been utterly disappointed, but, on the contrary, the incident has furnished to both Governments, and to the public in both faith of their respective ally; and the case is rendered stronger by the fact that the propo-sitions of Rus ia were in both instances made

separately, and separately rejected. We do not hesitate to declare that the conduct of the Emperor Louis Napoleon in this transaction deservedly raises him to an honorable position in Europe, and gives us reason to hope that all his dealings may be regulated by the same strict observance of good faith. As a representative of monarchical principles, and of those sentiments which ought to be met with upon thrones, it is impossibe not to draw a contrast between the honest for needs of a sovereign who won his crown and if the tomult of a revolution, and the character which the most orthodox Emperor Nicholas has carned for in-tegrity, or the King of Progia for an enlight-ened consideration of the public interests. They have contrived to place Louis Napoleon im-measurably shove the position in which they stand; for in the disparsionate judgment of Europe the respect he has shown for treaties, and his moderation in the exercise of his power abroad, have done more to raise his ch ter and to consolidate his power than if he had imitated the exploits of his uncle, and filled

he world with his fame. (From the Paris Moniteur, March 22 ) We have published the documents respecting the overtures made to the English Government by Russia, during the first portion of the last year. The views of the latter Power are now confirmed, by official proofs emanating from the Russian Chancellerie, and from the private Cabinet of the Emperor Nicholas; and it is now sufficiently demonstrated that the French Government was justified in characterizing the demonstrations made under the pretext of pro-tecting the sanctuaries of Palestine as designs dangerous for Turkey and for Europe. It is now known with what precision of language the English Cabinet refused to join with Russia in any attempt to make a partition of the Ottoman Empire, and it is not necessary for us to indicate which of the two Governments has

to indicate which of the two Governments has the advantage in this correspondence.

If there be, in the propositions thus repudiated by England, proofs of excersive hardihood, there are also instances of forgetfulness which will excite surprise. The Emperor of Russia remodels the map of Europe without mentioning Prussia, and without taking any account of Austria. It has been seen in what terms that sovereign replies to the expressions of astonishment which the silence preserved respecting the latter Power inspired the English Ministry.

It has indeed been asked what part Austria could take, when Russia appropriates to her-It has indeed been asked what part Austria could take, when Russia appropriates to herself Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Servia. Equal attention has been paid to what concerns Greece, to which country the Emperor Nicholas interdicts not only the restoration of the Byzantime empire, but "all extension of territory calculated to render it a powerful empire."

As to the Government of the Emperor Na As to the Government of the Emperor Napoleon, there is but one observation to make upon the studied endeavor of Russia to leave it out of the question in her plans of territorial remodification—which is, that Russia came back to the French Government after having failed in London, and that France in her turn had to decline advances more or less direct, which are not without resemblance to those which were first made in England.

The wheat on the Eastern shore of Maryand looks very promising.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Wednesday, April 12, 1854. The Chair laid before the Senate the follow-ing letter, which was read:

To the Hon. David R. Alchison, President of

Sin: I hereby resign my seat as a member of the Senate of the United States, to take effect from and after Monday, the 24th day of May next.

TRUMAN SMITH, Washington City, April 11, 1854.

Mr. Foot presented a resolution, directing an equiry as to the expediency of making an ap-ropriation for the purchase of a site, and the rection of a custom-house at Burlington, Ver-

Mr. Pettit presented the memorial of citizens of Indiana, praying the civilization and colonization of the Indians at Puget's sound, Wash

action of the Indians at Puget's sound, Washington Territory.

The resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Fish, calling for certain correspondence by the Hon. Mr. Barnard, while United States Minister at Berlin, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill, with numerous amendments.

ith numerous amendments.

House bill for the relief of John McAron was taken up, and passed.

Mr. Rusk introduced a bill to provide for
the transportation of the United States mail on

Mr. Pratt presented a memorial praying the abolition of all duties on diamonds and other orecious stones.
On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceed

House of Representatives, April 12, 1854. Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced Mr. Co-lumbia Lancaster, the Delegate elect from Washington Territory, who was qualified, and

took his seat.

Mr. Murray, from the Committee on Printing, reported unfavorably upon the resolution for printing 10,000 copies each, of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Public Lands in relation to Bennett's Land bill. The resolutions were accordingly laid on the

Mr. Murray, from the same committee re ported favorably on the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report, charts, &c., of Captain R. B. Marcy's Exploration of the Red River Raft; and the resolution was adopted.

The bill for the establishment of semi-month-

ly mails between New Orleans and San Fran-cisco, (Mr. Churchwell's bill,) was then taken up in order; and Mr. Hamitton, who was en-titled to the floor, arcse and opposed the meas-ure as extravagant, if not creative of an objec-

tionable monopoly.

Mr. McMullen commenced a speech on the same side, but Mr. Churchwell arose to a question of order: the gentleman had spoken once in opposition to the bill. The Chair pronounced the objection valid, and Mr. McMullen sat down, declaring angrily that he would remember the contribution and diven him.

down, declaring angrily that he would remem-ber the cut the gentleman had given him.

Mr. Phillips followed in opposition to the bill,
which he said should be entitled "a bill to in-crease the deficiencies in the revenues of the Post
Office Department a million and a quarter, or
a million and a half of dollars."

ome Department a million and a quarter, or a million and a half of dollars."

Mr. Latham briefly and clearly explained the position of the bill before the House.

Mr. Churchwell replied, and was gratified by the evidences afforded by the opposition to the bill, that it possessed merits such as entitled it to prevail. His only purpose was despatch and proper economy in the transmission of the mails. The bill proposes no monopoly. Competition is invited, and the performance of the duty in a satisfactory manner can alone secure to any one a contract for its execution.

Mr. Letcher. Why not apply this principle to the inland service?

Mr. Churchwell. That is the purpose. This is but the initiation of a system.

After further debate, Mr. Churchwell called for the previous question, being to refer the bill

for the previous question, being to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and print. Mr. Kerr. I move to lay the bill on the

ness on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Bissell's motion, being first in order,

The question on Mr. Kerr's motion was, at his instance, decided by ayes and noes, as fo

So the bill was laid on the table.

So the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell moved to reconsider this vote.

Mr. Phelps moved to lay that motion on the table; which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Fuller in the chair, and took up the special order, being the bill combining the elements of a homestead, and a provision for graduating and reducing the prices of public lands.

Among the petitions and remonstranges pre-sented to-day were the following, by Mr. Yates of Illinois, which were all referred to the Com-

and ten other ladies of Jacksonville, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into the Territories the introduction of Slavery into the Territories of Kanzas and Nebraska.

Also, memorial of John Hawes and forty nine other citizens of Legan county, Illinois, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Also, memorial of U Lindley and sixty others, of Morgan county, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Also, memorial of the Religious Society of Friends for the State of New York and parts discounts against the resource.

adjacent, against the enactment of laws to ex

Also, memorial of the Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, &c., against the introduction of Slavery into Nebraska.

Also, memorial of the Representative Committee of the Religious Society of Friends, of Maryland and other States, against the exten-

ion of Slavery.

New Grenada.—Advices from Aspinwall to the 31st ult. state that a great deal of excitement existed there, among the native population, in regard to the inroads of foreigners, especially Americans. The latter, on their part, appear to be giving much trouble. The Government having attempted, anew, to impose a tax on passengers crossing the Isthmus, the Americans have established an organized resistance to its enforcement. They have formed a vigilance committee, which has passed some violent resolutions on the subject, directed against the local judiciary. The latest result of this was, that the Government officials had been compelled to leave Aspinwall. The Americans were threatening to take possession of the Isthmus, if any further restraints should be imposed upon them. The Panama railroad be imposed upon them. The Panama railroad is progressing rapidly, and will soon be com-pleted to the summit, or highest point on the

A NERRASKA MEETING bas been held at Cincinnati, at which George E. Pugh, the newly elected United States Senator from Ohio to succeed Mr. Chase, declared himself in favor of Senator Douglas's bill. When the resolutions to the same effect were put to vote, the noss were as numerous as the ayes, althoug on the same ovening a great Democratic mee-ing to oppose the bili was assembled in another part of the city.